**Proposal to expand Kothagudam and Ramagundam Thermal Power Stations.**

2017. DR. YELAMANCHILLI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand Kothagudam and Ramagundam Thermal Power Stations of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the present stage of consideration of these Thermal Power Stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB) had proposed expansion of the existing Kothagudam and Ramagundam Thermal Power Stations by setting up of two additional thermal units of 210 MW capacity each at these stations. These proposals could not be considered for clearance as the requisite inputs/clearances were not tied up by the APSEB. Subsequently, the APSEB agreed to revise these proposals to 2×250 MW units instead of 2×210 MW units due to techno-economic advantages. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has not received the revised Project Feasibility Reports from the APSEB for techno-economic appraisal.

**Per unit cost and realisation of electricity from SEBs**

2018. SHRI MURALIDHAR CHANRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of production of one unit of electricity;

(b) what is the per unit realisation made by SEBs from agricultural industrial and domestic sectors;

(c) whether low realisation is one of the factors for losses suffered by SEBs; and

(d) if so, what way the SEBs propose to narrow the gap between actual cost and realisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) According to the available information, the average cost of generation and supply of one unit of electricity in the country is estimated at 120.30 paise/kwh (1991-92).

(b) The average rate of realisation per unit of energy from agricultural, industrial and domestic sectors, on all India basis, works out to about 12.58 paise/kwh, 142.51 paise/kwh and 69.65 paise/kwh respectively (1991-92).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Conference of Power Ministers held in January, 1993 has adopted an Action Plan, which, inter-alia, provides for periodical revision of tariff taking into account the increased cost of production and supply, and adoption of a minimum agricultural tariff of 0.50 paise/kwh.

**Thermal Power Plant facing Coal Shortage**

2019. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study with regard to the Thermal Power Plants in the country facing coal shortage;

(b) if so, the details of such plants with their names the extent of shortage of coal alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to augment their coal stocks for smooth power generation by these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) Coal supply position of Thermal Power Stations in the country is monitored by Government and remedial steps taken as and when required. During the year 1992-93, total requirement of coal by TPSs was 150 million tonnes and the coal companies were able to despatch this quantity of coal. The total stock of

coal with TPSs went up from 4.169 million tonnes (9 days) as on 31-3-1992 to 6.329 million tonnes (13 days) as on 31-3-1993. The coal stock has further gone up and as at the end of June, 1993, it stood at 7.031 million tonnes (14 days). However, a few stations still have critical stock of coal i.e., less than 7 days stock. As at the end of July, 1993 the following stations were on the critical list:

| Name of Thermal Power Station | Coal Stocks '000 /Days Tonnes |
|---|---|
| 1. Singrauli STPS . . . | 108/5 |
| 2. Rihand . . . . | 32/3 |
| 3. Parli . . . . | 13/2 |
| 4. Vindhyachal . . . | 29/3 |
| 5. Kothagundem . . . | 24/3 |
| 6. Vijayawada . . . | 57/5 |
| 7. Raichur . . . . | 27/3 |
| 8. Santaldih . . . . | 23/6 |
| 9. Kolaghat . . . . | 64/5 |

The situation is due to reasons such as payments problem, problem of handling of coal wagons at the station, problem of transportation and supply of coal, no pressing need of keeping more stock in case of pit head stations etc.

**बिजली उत्पादन की लागत और वसूल की गई दरें**

2020. **श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव :** क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1991-92 और 1992-93 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम द्वारा उत्पादित की गई बिजली की प्रति यूनिट लागत कितनी-कितनी है और उपभोक्ताओं से वसूल की गई दर क्या क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त दो वर्षों के दौरान बिजली का वर्ष-वार उत्पादन कितना-कितना था और उपभोक्ताओं को आपूर्ति की गई बिजली की मात्रा कितनी-कितनी थी ;

(ग) राज्यों को आपूर्ति की गई बिजली का मात्रा-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और राज्यों से राज्य-वार कुल कितनी-कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई तथा कितनी-कितनी वसूल की जानी है; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि के दौरान निगम को कुल कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया जाना शेष है।

**विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० पी० वी० रंगैया नायडू) :**

(क) नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन (एन टी पी सी) द्वारा वर्ष 1991-92 तथा 1992-93 के दौरान उत्पादित विद्युत की प्रति यूनिट लागत विवरण I में दी गई है (नीचे देखिये)। वर्ष 1991-92 तथा 1992-1993 के दौरान एन टी पी सीं के विभिन्न विद्युत केंद्रों द्वारा प्रभारित टैरिफ का ब्यौरा विवरण II में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिये)।

(ख) तथा (ग) : एन टी पी सी के विद्युत केन्द्रों द्वारा वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान 61574 मिलियन यूनिट तथा वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान 66113 मिलियन यूनिट विद्युत का उत्पादन किया गया। विभिन्न राज्यों/राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को सप्लाई की गई विद्युत की मात्रा विवरण III में दर्शाई गई हैं (नीचे देखिये)। वर्ष 1991-92 तथा 1992-93 के दौरान की गई बिलिंग व वसूली का राज्यवार ब्यौरा विवरण IV में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिये)।

(घ) 31 मार्च 1992 तथा 31 मार्च 1993 को समाप्त अवधियों के लिए एन टी पी सी को भुगतान किये जाने हेतु बकाया राशियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा विवरण V में दिया गया है।